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## The Sponitor....No. LXXI.

Neither shall thou make marriages with them.

Such was the direction of Moses to the chosen tribes of Israel when they were about to enter the land of promise. In various parts of the Bible the same sentiment is either expressly declared, or may be found by fair inference. Thus the Apostle says "Be not unequally yoked together." Upon this phrase however, different constructions have been put. In the sixth chapter of Genesis we find the effect of ill mixed marriages, for when the sons of God, that is, those within the pale of the covenant, took wives of the daughters of men, or such as were not even God's visible people, giants were produced. In the thirty fourth chapter of the same book we have another example. Shechem would have married the daughter of Jacob. But the sons of Jacob hesitated saying "We cannot do this thing, to give our sister to one that is uncircumcised, for that were a reproach to us." This true they were deceitful in this thing, but it shows the respect which was paid to God's covenant, and to the mere profession of religion. From these and some other passages of scripture, many pious people have supposed that it was not lawful for a professor of religion to marry one who was yet a stranger to the power of divine truth. Others equally pious have thought that the prohibition did not extend to us in its primitive meaning. It may be profitable to arrange and examine some of the arguments on both sides of this question, leaving the decision to be made by each individual according to the best judgment of an enlightened conscience; and "happy is he that condemneth not himself in the thing that he alloweth." It is said by those good people who disapprove of intermarriages with the world, in addition to the weight of scripture authority (such as is quoted above and the like) there is great danger of being contaminated, and so far from reclaiming an irreligious partner that they are rather in danger of being themselves corrupted from the simplicity of the Gospel, and led to follow a beloved object so far in the way of vanity and folly as to bring clouds of darkness over their own minds, fill up or wholly destroy the avenues of real satisfaction, and bring a grievous stain on the christian profession. Moreover, where a husband and wife are divided in opinion their prayers are hindered contrary to the exhortation of the Apostle: Family government is irregular, for the pious exertions of the one are checked by the immoralities and perhaps determined opposition of the other.

To this others would answer that all the passages of scripture which can be quoted to support the above sentiment are thought by some to point only at a dividing line between the Christian and Pagan world, and that inasmuch as there does not exist that specific difference between those included within the pale of the Covenant and the world at large, as there did between ancient Israel and the people of Canaan, the direction given by Moses in this case cannot apply with equal force to us; and furthermore, that when spiritualized, these commands apply with more force to our constitutional sins and unsubdued corruptions than to the common relations of life. It is further argued that by intermarriages with the world more families will be sanctified, agreeable to the words of the Apostle in his 11th epistle to the Corinthians 7th Chap. 14th verse, which with its context such as feel interested may consult at their leisure. Such are a few of the arguments on both sides of the question. Let people then hear, examine, ponder and search for the truth, knowing that each one to his own master must stand or fall.

## War Reports and Preparations.

The Committee of Foreign Relations it is said have determined to make a decided appeal to the War Spirit of Congress.

Gen. Dearborn it is said is to collect 5000 troops at Albany by the first of May.

1200 volunteers or militia from Ohio, are ordered to march immediately to Detroit, where it has been said Gen. Hull expects to collect 3000 troops.

600 of the militia of New York State are understood to be ordered to Niagara.

An American expedition is proceeding against the Creek Indians.

Gov. Gerry has issued his orders for drafting 10,000 of the militia of Massachusetts. They are to be drawn as soon as possible. The whole to be divided into three Divisions and 44 Brigades, viz Southern Division under Maj. Gen. Willis; 1st Brigade, Brigadier Gen. Lathrop; 2d, Brigadier Gen. Wells—Western division, under Maj. Gen. Varnum; 1st Brigade, Brigadier Gen. Hildrith; 2d, Brigadier Gen. Davis—Eastern Division, under Maj. Gen. Usher; 1st Brigade, Brigadier Gen. Irish; 2d, Brigadier Gen. Brewer.

The Massachusetts draft is to consist of one 20th part artillery, one 20th part cavalry, and the residue infantry. The number to be drafted from the 1st Division is 524—2d, 905—3d, 726—4th, 541—5th, 692—6th, 617—7th, 947—8th, 302—9th, 486—10th, 620—11th, 610—12th, 531—13th, 315—14th, 59—15th, 445—16th, 514—and 17th, 491.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in Raleigh (N. C.) dated April 10.

"There is still another fever on hand, which must soon be out, and will no doubt afflict the public as much as the others.

"It is now too notorious that French cruizers capture, burn, sink and destroy our vessels, that no one pretends to deny it.

"The famous Count Cresson failed for France, I am told, on the very day our Embargo was laid, in a fast sailing schooner, purchased by the French Consul in Baltimore; which confirms my belief of his being a French agent or spy."

## Votes for Governor in the several Counties in this State.

THE ten following Towns and all not heard from are included in their respective Counties according to votes given last year which cannot materially vary the result—viz: Dana, Hawley, Tolland, L. Andover, Gilead, Newry, Mt. Desert, Eden, Freeman and New-Portland Plantation.

Counties.	1812.	1811.	Federal Gain & Loss.
Hampshire, O. C.	7986	4615	7021
Worcester,	6543	4339	5046
Suffolk,	3887	1884	3160
Essex,	6352	4296	5243
Bristol,	3074	2404	2553
Washington,	435	389	518
Norfolk,	2083	3048	1500
Plymouth,	2088	2807	1829
Dorchester,	3250	3148	2182
Dukes & Nantucket,	410	691	276
Barnstable,	913	1261	409
Berkshire,	2460	2907	2112
York,	1652	3203	1510
Oxford,	822	1777	595
Lincoln,	2323	3183	1552
Hancock,	1100	1743	749
Kennebec,	1001	2993	1262
Somerset,	686	914	468
Middlesex,	3711	5050	2710
	53,543	50,829	49,146

3182 The plurality of Mr. Gerry last year.

1519 The plurality of Mr. Strong this year.

4701 Net Federal Gain.

N. B. The votes of 1811 are taken from the Journals of the Legislature.

It will be seen by the foregoing calculation, which we know to be correct according to the returns, that there is a very handsome Federal Republican gain in all the Counties of Old Massachusetts, with the solitary exception of Dukes and Nantucket Counties, where we find a Democratic gain of 56. We would now enquire whether the inhabitants of the elder part of the Commonwealth are not as capable of judging of "men and measures" as the hardy and industrious citizens, remotely situated in the District of Maine? And ought not the latter deprived as they are of the ready means of correct political information, to be influenced by their brethren in the western part of the State. We totally disclaim the idea of malice or improper influence at elections, and sincerely wish that every man unbiased and without persuasion, might independently carry his vote to the poll. Such a system would very soon re-establish the purity and freedom of election—and would not fail to place such men in offices as are, both capable and honest—whose aim and object would be the promotion of the best interests of their fellow citizens. Herein consists the honor and true dignity of office.

How does it happen that every office holder under the General Government, receiving salaries, without an exception, swears blindfold allegiance to the administration (not the constitution) to advocate them, whether right or wrong, and to make use of every political influence in their favor?—We challenge any one to produce and instance, wherein an office holder dared to disapprove the measures of the Government.

Is there evidence of political honesty in this? Ought we not to be cautious of the advice of such men; and rather take council of the independent yeomanry of our country, who are not the exponents of office, and who feel a common interest with ourselves in the protection of our rights and liberties?

Take from among our fellow citizens promiscuously an hundred, and you will find nearly two thirds of these are directly opposed to the degrading and restrictive measures of the administration. On the other hand choose from among the Office holders another hundred and there will be among them ninety and nine, who do not, potentially speaking, say that "their souls are their own." Is not this comparison the touchstone of political honesty? It proves conclusively that the patriotism of these same salary men is to be found within the miserly and contemptible limits of "pay and place."

When a placeman solicits your vote, what is his language—And what his secret meaning?—His language is that of a hypocrite—he tells you of Liberty and rights, in prospect which do not exist—the approach of that political millennium when all men shall become rich, happy and independent; when the small shrubs shall tower upwards, and they gain the height and size of the sturdy and majestic oak. But what thinks he to himself? "Help me to keep my place." "Let me enjoy my fat living." "Lift me upon you. Shoulders that I may not dust my shoes," and then he will laugh and sneer at what he calls "the dull drudges" (the people.) The man is no further dignified or honorable in office, than he consults the happiness and prosperity of his constituents and earnestly directs himself to that selfishness to which is but too often sacrificed political principle, honor and honesty.

## Terrible Earthquake!

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Lagaira to his Correspondent in New York, dated April 1st.

"You will perceive by this that I am still alive, although the danger and misery we have all been in since my last, are beyond description. On the 26th ult. at 4 P. M. we had an earthquake here, which has completely ruined this part of the province. No house is standing that any person would venture to remain in a single hour, and nine tenths of the town are level with the ground. From twenty five hundred to three thousand persons, it is calculated, have lost their lives. Carracas has shared the same fate. I was there at the time the dreadful catastrophe happened, and escaped by running from the house into a large court yard in which nothing could fall upon me, where I remained until it was over. We had one or more shocks every day since."

"There is not a house in Lagaira, nor more than fifty in the whole city of Carracas, but will have to be pulled down, or the places completely abandoned, which latter I think will be the case, and cities and towns built in their places adjacent and of wood Ten thousand lives are said to be lost in Carracas; but it is impossible to tell to a certainty. They have been digging out the bodies ever since, and burning them. It is shocking to see, at the close of the day, heads, arms, and legs, that have been left unburnt, as the fire dies away; and the stench is terrible. Every person is ordered out of Carracas, except labourers, to avoid a pestilence. Three fourths of the wealth of Carracas is lost; and as no day has yet passed without a shock, we are waiting with fear and trembling to know when it will be entirely over, or what the effect of the next shock will be. All foreigners, and every person having the means, are leaving the place for the islands and elsewhere. There is a report that Porto Cavello is safe. It so numbers will flock to it; but a long time will be required to make it a place of extensive business. I should have left this with others, had I not thought it my duty to stay to attend to your interests. What is yours, it is impossible for me to say. Two American vessels have arrived since, and the government has seized them, but they will be allowed to go to Porto-Cavello; they are addressed to Mr. Lowry, and he goes with them."

"Lumber and provisions will sell well here; the former will be in great demand for some time to build with, as the people now live in an open common. I write this on my lap."

Extract of a letter from Washington, to a Mercantile House in New York.

"The Vice-President has been just now informed with all the pomp of which the place is susceptible. He declared in his last moments, that the only thing which troubled him, was the mad policy which now presided over the destinies of the Country."

## Election for Governor.

We have four towns since our last. They diminish the gain about 40. There remain but eleven small towns to be heard from; so Vice President Gerry may look out for a new vocation—Reporter.

Governor Jones of Rhode Island has received orders from the Secretary at War, to detach his quota (500 men) of the militia, to be "ready at a moment's warning."

RICHMOND, April 14.

Snow—Yesterday (Sunday) we had a fall of snow, out of season. What fell on the roofs of the houses, laid for a short time with out melting. The Peaches, pears, plums, apples, & other cherries, strawberries, &c. are in full bloom. In three days, we have embraced almost every vicissitude of climate.

If Mr. Madison should ultimately fail of success in coercing G. Britain into submission to his demands, he will have no one to blame but himself, for never was a chief magistrate in any country more promptly seconded. When he asked for an army of 10,000 men to subdue Canada, and conquer the freedom of the seas, congress, with a liberality almost unexampled, gave him, without delay, 25,000; and the senate were for doubling even that number: all the taxes which he required, and more, have been voted by the representatives of the people; and when he proposed an embargo for sixty days, to aid him in the same cause, they immediately indulged him with one for thirty days longer.—I know not whether Mr. Giles ever heard the story of the Irish man, who having made several attempts to lift his companion on horse back, at last put forth his whole strength and fairly pitched the lubber upon his head on the opposite side of the horse at the same time asking him: "Are you now, Pat?"—"Aye, faith am I," replied Patrick, "and more too."

In the Portsmouth Oracle, under the title of "Weekly Chronicle," are the following notices:—

Monday.—Nature this day was gloomy—the clouds lowered and wept—the Hemisphere was dreft in fable, and you might have seen the EMBARGO LAW written on the face of every passing traveller—This is our Country's destruction "which walketh in darkness," this is our comical pestilence "which wafteth at noon day," we now say "farewell to all our greatness" and "fight for those days which shall never return."

Tuesday.—This day a vessel from the West-Indies, laden with Rum, was seized at the Liberty town of New-Castle.—Eleven puncheons of this Rum was smuggled on shore without payment of duties, and hid in a patriot's cellar—the revenue officer was refitted in the execution of his duty, by these Sons of Liberty—The U. States Soldiers were ordered out from Fort Constitution in aid of government, the laws triumphed and the Rum was taken into custody.—It is worthy of remark, that the vessel was owned by a Reverend Clergyman of a neighbouring town—the was chartered to three of the inhabitants of New-Castle.—All these men, including the GODLY MAN at Spruce-Creek, are good Democrats, in favor of EMBARGOS and NON-IMPORTATIONS, and all dear friends of the people.

Wednesday.—The corners of our streets began again to be thronged with persons who are out of business—every face you meet is full of sadness, and lengthened beyond the line of nature—if you observe a smile on the countenance, it appears as a stranger, and forcibly says, my heart is not in laughing mood.

Thursday.—By accounts this day received, the merchants of this town have received new evidence of the strong love of the FRENCH TYRANT—That a vessel loaded with salt belonging to Portsmouth had been sunk by French Pirates in March last—will the eyes of the people ever be clofed against Robbery and Plunder? will they see the wave ready to engulf them and their property, and yet step heedlessly on? will they say "a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands to rest?" Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers, think of these things and wisely improve and act.

Friday.—It is worthy of observation, that ever since the reception of the Embargo in this town, we have not experienced one fair day, the Sun as if indignant at such a measure has withdrawn his ruddy face—the BIRDS, as if conscious of the distress of the country, have ceased to carrol—Vegetation is more than usual loth to appear—we have snow and vapour—we feel apprehensive of "feed time & harvest"—we felicitate ourselves, that there is no embargo in the gifts of Nature—Providence never exercises injustice towards the children of men.

Saturday.—It is feared "the British faction in Massachusetts have triumphed in the election of CALEB STRONG," so sung the New-Hampshire Gazette of Tuesday last; their pipe was in tune—their fears are realized; that old Tory is Governor elect of Massachusetts; the democrats will believe it; "Devils believe and tremble."

## Mr. Quincy's Speech.

We give the following extracts from the excellent speech of the Hon Mr. Quincy, in opposition to the passage of the detestable Embargo. We regret that our limits will not permit of giving the speech entire as every sentence would work conviction on the mind of every unprejudiced reader, of the folly and ruinous consequences of this favorite measure of the present administration.

## Debate in Secret Session, ON THE EMBARGO LAW.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

Mr. QUINCY expressed in strong terms, his abhorrence of the measure.—He said that if he believed it to be a preparation for war he should have a less indignant sense of the injury, than he felt now, as he deemed it a pure, unfophisticated reinstated embargo.—The limitation of sixty, or ninety days, gave little consolation or hope to him; because he knew how easily the same power which originated could continue this oppressive measure.

He said that his objection was, that it was not what it pretended to be; and was, what it pretended, not to be.—That it was not embargo, preparatory to war.—But that it was embargo as a substitute for the question of declaring war. It was true that it was advocated as a step incipient to a state of war, and by way of preparation for it, by gentlemen whose sincerity he was bound to respect. He could not, however, yield the conviction of his senses and reflections, to their affeeration; nor declare in complaisance to any, let them be as respectable as they might, that he saw in this measure more or less, than its features indicated.

Is this embargo what it pretends to be, preparation for war? In the first place, no sudden attack is expected from Great Britain. It is not suggested that we have a titlle of evidence, relative to any hostility of her temper, which is not possessed by the whole community. The president has not communicated to us one document, or reason, for the measure. His message merely notifies to us, his will and pleasure.

An embargo, as preparatory to war, prefigures some new and hidden danger, not known to the mercantile community. In such case, when the government see a danger, of which the merchant is unapprised, it may be wise to stay the departure of property until the nature and extent of it can be explained. But not a moment longer. For, let the state of things be that of war, or of peace, the principle is precisely the same—the interest which the community has in the property of individuals is best preferred by leaving its management to the interest of the immediate proprietor; after he is made acquainted with all the circumstances, at the time, which have a tendency to increase its exposure.

The reason of an Embargo, considered as an incipient step to war, is either to save our property from depredation abroad, or keep property which we want at home. Now it happens that the nature of the great mals of our exports is such that there is little danger of depredation from the enemy, we pretend to fear abroad, and little want of the articles, most likely to be exported, at home. The total export of the last year amounted, as appears by the Report of the secretary of the Treasury, to Forty five millions of dollars. It also appears by that report, our exports to Great Britain and her dependencies, and also to those of Spain and Portugal, were thirty eight millions five hundred thousand dollars—nearly seven eighths in value of our whole exports have been, and continue to be, to the dominions of that very power, from which so much is pretended to be apprehended. Now, it is well known, that these articles are of very great necessity and importance to her, and whether even in the case of actual war, between our countries, Great Britain would capture them, might be questionable. But that she would capture them, on the mere preparation